EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF THE SEA

Terrible Cruelties Alleged to Have Taken Place on Board a Canadian Vessel—Five Seamen Maltreated to Death and Then Thrown to the Sharks.

A Philadelphia despatch says: The *Record* has the following account of the voyage of the ship Macedon from Philadelphia to Hiogo, in which it is shown by the finding of a court of inquiry that the crew were subjected to the most cruel treatment. The Macedon left this port on May 19th, 1887, in command of J. W. Jones, master, and after a voyage of 218 days, reached her destination on December 22nd, with her crew reduced in number by death and disease, and the survivors half dazed from the brutal treatment to which they had been subjected at the hands of the ship's officers. The crew were all shipped at Philadelphia. Five unfortunates succumbed to their tortures and were thrown overboard to be devoured by a school of sharks that followed in the wake of the ship. The list of the dead included Alvin Chapel and Angelo Bianchi. On the arrival of the Macedon at Hiogo, out of a total surviving complement of seventeen persons on board thirteen were suffering from scurvy, only the master, mate, cook and steward having been exempted from the symptoms of that dreaded disease.

Charges of gross tyranny were formulated at Hiogo against Clarence N. Cox, the mate, and C. F. Beveridge, the boatswain, and a naval court, with James Troup, British Consul, as President, was organized to investigate the complaints which had been entered by the surviving members of the crew. Of the five men who died at sea, the evidence showed that Edward Grant's death occurred on September 25th, 1887, of scurvy, after having been the victim of a wanton act of cruelty on the part of the mate. Eight days before his death Grant was tied up to the mast by Cox, and was kept at work until the morning of the day before he died. John Miller was lost overboard on October 1st, and the master allowed the man to sink without making any effort to rescue him. On November 19th, while suffering from scurvy, James Armstrong was sent aloft on the mizzen-mast by the boatswain to scrape the mast—a task that was not of an urgent nature. While performing this duty Armstrong fell to the deck and died of his injuries. Alvin Chapel and Angelo Bianchi died of scurvy, the former on December 13th and the latter six days after. For Bianchi was reserved the most shocking acts of cruelty, he having been dragged along the deck on several occasions by Cox and Beveridge while in a dying condition. The outbreak of scurvy was shown to be due to a gross violation of the English statutes requiring the use of lemon juice, and to a deficiency in the quantity of other anti-scorbutics in the food supplied for so long a voyage.

The mate and boatswain were held to answer before the British Consul at Japan for their gross ill-usage of three of the dead men, Grant, Bianchi and Armstrong. In the treatment of the survivors of the crew by Cox and Beveridge the court found nothing to justify a charge of gross tyranny, though the accused men "had been on occasions unjustifiably harsh." The master and his officers were all reprimanded for cruel treatment," and were required to pay the statutory fines for failing to serve out the anti-scorbutics regularly, and for non-entry in the official log of the ship's crew. During the voyage one of the steward's feet was bitten off by a shark when the ship was thrown on her beam ends by a sudden squall.

A St. John, N. B., despatch says: The brutality on board the St. John ship Macedon, as telegraphed from Philadelphia, is believed here to be exaggerated. Wm. Shannon & Co., the owners, say it cannot be true. Capt. Jones belongs to Digby, N. S., and is a brother of the member of the Dominion Commons from that county. He bears an excellent character. In a letter to the owners, Captain Jones says that although the officers were sick they had to go aloft with the crew who were able to move along in order to work the ship into port. It was a case of life or death for the whole ship's crew, and every man able to help at all had to lend a hand. The first mate, and it is believed the captain, have been detained at Hiogo as witnesses. The ship has sailed for Hoilo.

HEROIC MRS. AMMON.

The Cleveland Woman Who Wouldn't Tell Her Secret Still in Jail.

A Cleveland, O., despatch says: Probate Judge Tilden, who has been in office for thirty years, has stepped down and out and his successor duly installed. This change of judges is of special importance to Mrs. Josephine Ammon, who has been a prisoner in the County Jail for over a month. Mrs. Ammon is a wealthy lady living on Euclid avenue, and because she would not disclose the whereabouts of a young girl named Josie Blann, who is heir to part of an estate worth about $100,000, she was placed in jail. The guardian of the girl, it is alleged, wants the mental condition of his ward passed upon, he claiming that she is not capable of taking care of her property. Mrs. Ammon is not related to the girl, but takes a charitable interest in her, and is bound to see that she has fair play. Proceedings were begun about January 1st to bring matters to a crisis, but the girl could not be found, having hied herself away to await a more convenient time. Mrs. Ammon refused to tell where she was, and consequently was placed in jail until such time as she made up her mind to reveal her secret. Mrs. Ammon claimed that Judge Tilden was prejudiced against the girl, and said she would remain in jail until his term expired. The new Judge says Josie Blann must be produced in order that he may decide the matter at issue. There the case rests at present, but it is expected that a crisis will be reached shortly. Mrs. Ammon furnished her cell in the jail to suit her own taste, and seems to think that she has made a heroine of herself. She believes in woman's rights, and is a strong advocate of female suffrage.

FATAL BLOW UP.

Explosion of Two Tons of Powder—Four Men Instantly Killed—Several Buildings Destroyed—Other Two Workmen Blown to Atoms.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., despatch says: A violent explosion occurred at Dupont's powder works at Wap-Wallopen, in which four men were instantly killed and several injured, but none of them fatally. The new Methodist church at Wap-Wallopen, which was dedicated last week and stood 300 feet from the scene of the explosion, was completely wrecked. There was about two tons of powder in the building when the explosion occurred. Kishbough, one of the men who was killed, had recently lost his wife and leaves six children. Rassan leaves a wife and five children. The other two men were single. There is no trace of the packing-house left—not even the foundation remains. Rocks weighing ten pounds and more were blown to the top of the mountain, a quarter of a mile away. Dupont's loss and the loss on some thirty other buildings cannot be estimated at present. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

An Antediluvian Relic.

An Ottawa telegram says: The fossil remains of a harp seal (Phoca Greenlandica) have been unearthed in a clay pit at Hull. Whilst digging in a clay basin 25 feet from the surface, a quantity of bones were struck, which at first were thought to be human. When they were examined by an anatomist, however, it was readily seen that they were those of a harp seal, thousands of which are killed annually on the shores of Greenland. Although the bones must have lain where they were found thousands of years, they were yet well preserved, having become petrified. The clay in which these remains were found belongs to the "Leda Clay" formation, and are of marine origin. In the museum of the Geological Survey there is a skeleton of a specimen found by Sir William Logan at Montreal. This new find is the most perfect found in the Ottawa Valley. Sir James Grant years ago got a specimen which had been discovered at Green's Creek.

Big Clothing House Fails.

A Montreal despatch says: The large wholesale house of Wm. Ewan & Co. has just suspended payment with liabilities of about $100,000. The firm was until about ten years ago under the name of Muir, Ewan & Co., when Muir retired from the business. He went into the coal trade in which he has been engaged ever since. Ewan has continued the clothing business along with his son.

Many of the marine underwriters in San Francisco have given up the British barque Glenavon as lost. She was last spoken October 28th, off the Falkland Islands.

Reports from Tiffin, Sandusky and Put-in-Bay, Ohio, say an earthquake shock startled the inhabitants shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning. No damage done.

NO BUTTONS IN THEIRS.

The Strange Eccentricities of a New Religious Sect.

REMARKABLE CONDUCT OF A PREACHER.

A Goshen, Ind., despatch says: An eccentric religious people known as the Amish sect are attracting much attention here. Just now the most conspicuous personage in this remarkable company is John Kaufman, their new preacher, who suddenly graduated the other day from a farm hand to a full-fledged minister of the Amish gospel. One day while at work he fell in a swoon, and when he recovered he announced that the Holy Ghost had taken full and complete possession of him, and he refused to work any more, but has since been giving his whole time to preaching.

Every Saturday afternoon an odd procession of these peculiar people march through the streets of Goshen. It is made up of men dressed in somber black with broad-brimmed hats and long, untrimmed hair and beards, and women in quaint old Dutch caps. Their settlement is just outside the town of Goshen, and they are a plain, economical and apparently perfectly sincere people. They put every cent they can save into land, which they are steadily improving. They have foresworn the use of buttons and hence are called the "hooks and eyes."

Kaufman, who is spoken of above, was reared in the faith, and from earliest infancy his mind seems to have been a jumble of texts and scriptural stories. They live in simple style, yet so far as their table affords they enjoy the fat of the land. They have no social relations with any outsiders, and their sentiments on this subject were well illustrated when one of the girls, who had been "working out" at a neighboring family, was taken by her employer to a writing school. She took the first prize. When her father was informed that his daughter had thus been permitted to indulge in the frivolities of the world he was greatly grieved. He advised seriously with the brethren, all of whom prayed over the wayward girl, and finally forgave her on the destruction of the trophy, with the assurance that she should never have another opportunity to commit so appalling a crime.

Elder Miller says that the sect was founded by Jacob Amen, a Swiss, who lived in the sixteenth century. In principle they are Mennonites, the denomination founded by Menno Simonis, which rejects infant baptism, refuses to take oaths and declines military service. But the Amish sect separated from the Mennonites on the question of buttons. They found no authority for the use of buttons, and so adopted hooks and eyes.

At a meeting of the sect held in the cottage parlor of one of their number, Kaufman, the new minister of Amish faith, gave an exhibition of his supposed spiritual power. He sat a few moments silently on a stool in the centre of a group. Suddenly he rose to his feet with a shrill cry, waved his arms, shrieked a jumble of German phrases and swung his arms about like a windmill. After a time he spoke in English and more calmly. After talking for three hours he threw up both arms, exclaiming, "Father, I give thee back thy spirit," and fell upon the floor. Four elders gathered him up and carried him to bed.

MAJOR TEMPLAR ARRESTED

Because He Divulged Secrets Regarding Balloon Construction.

A London cablegram says: Major Templar, of the 7th Rifles, and one of the chiefs of the balloon department of the army, who was arrested at Chatham on Saturday for divulging army secrets, will shortly be tried by court martial. The offence of the major consisted in his imparting to a member of a Birmingham firm secrets upon which rested the success of the military ballooning system, the most important of which was the method of inflating and the manner of transporting gas for that purpose. The gas receptacles, whose peculiarities of construction Templar explained to the Birmingham man, consist of steel cubes of complicated make, which are filled with gas and carried upon waggons or otherwise during a march, and may be attached to a balloon and discharged within a surprisingly brief space of time. Major Templar accompanied Commoner Powell when the latter was drowned in the English Channel from the balloon Saracen four years ago. The balloon landed near a high cliff, and had its occupants kept their seat in the car all would have been saved. Templar and another of the party of three lost their heads and jumped out. The balloon, relieved of their weight, rose and Powell was carried out to sea and drowned. The affair, which created a tremendous sensation at the time, is recalled by Templar's arrest. Major Templar was in command of the balloon party in the Soudan campaign. The Birmingham manufacturers to whom Major Templar divulged the information constructed a similar apparatus from the plans furnished and sold it to the Italian Government for use in the expedition against King John of Abyssinia, and the excellence of the balloon service at Massowah, which received universal compliment, was due to the Birmingham firm immediately and to Major Templar primarily.

SHE BEAT THE WOMAN OF SAMARIA.

Died at the Age of 40, After Having Been Married Seven Times.

A Reading, Pa., despatch says: Rev. T. N. Reber to-day officiated at the funeral of Mrs. John Gruber, aged 40 years, who died at Macringle flats. The burial took place at Salisbury Church, and a large crowd attended from the fact that the woman in her short life had been married to seven different husbands. She was the daughter of the late Daniel Heimbach and very good looking. At the age of 16 she married an old man, and they soon separated. The second marriage was equally unsuccessful. The next four marriages were happy, but the husbands died. The seventh marriage was with John Gruber, thirty years older than herself, but this proved also happy. They had one son, who survives. With her last husband she lived nine years. At the church to-day many persons were referred to St. Luke xx. 29-36, concerning the seven brothers who married the same wife. Deceased was a highly respectable woman, and through her varied matrimonial experiences always preserved a good reputation. She died of consumption, and was sick but a short time.

"Death to the Priests!"

A Panama despatch says: Mail advices say that much excitement prevails in Guayaquil owing to a Spanish priest, temporarily in charge of the bishopric of Guayaquil, having excommunicated the judges of the Supreme Court. A mob, in which many of the best known citizens of Guayaquil were prominent, stoned the bishop's palace. Then they went to the residence of Dr. Nevia, the legal adviser of the episcopate. On stones being thrown Dr. Nevia and some friends who were with him fired at the crowd. The police also acted similarly and several persons were killed and wounded before a troop of soldiers appeared and restored order. The Government's action in defending the church party was the cause of the trouble, which, it is believed, will be more serious in its consequences. On January 24th the populace gutted the residence of the bishop to the cry of, "Death to the priests." Quiet was temporarily restored when it became known that orders had been received to hold a strict investigation as to who was responsible for the deaths caused by the firing of the police.

Mrs. Langtry's Bonanza.

A Carson (Neb.) despatch says: Two months ago the contractors in boring an artesian well for Mrs. Langtry, the actress, near the foot of the mountain where the North Carson mine is situated, came on a formation of rock which lay between the clay walls. This formation required severe drilling to penetrate and reach under the clay wall. A few ounces of the rock were taken to the Bullion and Exchange Bank, where it was assayed, showing $510 a ton of rich silver ore. Since then experts have been making examinations seeking to trace the vein to its croppings and determine the character of the inclosing walls. Discoveries last week show that the ledge runs all the way from 7 to 120 feet thick. The excitement over the discovery is great. It is probable much of the ledge runs through Mrs. Langtry's land.

The proprietor and editor of a paper in Blakely, Ga., blacklisted himself by the following card: "On and after date, the undersigned gives notice that he will prosecute any person selling him intoxicating liquor of any kind, to the full extent of the law. This is not for the purpose of injuring whiskey dealers, but to get sober and stay so."

FEARFULLY FATAL FIRE.

Awful Result of a Fight Between Drunken Hungarian Miners—Six People Roasted Alive—Four Others Fatally Burned and Many Injured.

A Wilkesbarre, Pa., despatch says: A fearful disaster, the result of a drunken spree, and by which six lives were lost, occurred on Sunday night at Silver Brook, eight miles south of Hazleton, where J. S. Wentz & Co. operate two large collieries. A party of Hungarians went to Hazleton to attend the dedication of a new Polish Catholic Church. All became drunk and returned home in the evening. When they got to the house of a man named Waulick they indulged freely in whiskey and beer. Maddened by the effects of drink, they engaged in a fierce fight. According to the story of one of the men, while this fight was in progress a lighted lamp was overturned and exploded, and in an instant the whole room was enveloped in flames and the clothes of those present were set on fire. They all rushed wildly for the doors, which they found to be locked. In their drunken condition some of them either did not know what to do or were unable to climb out of the windows, and remaining in the room perished in the flames. Five of the men and one girl were roasted alive. Their names are John Elias, John Seddo, John Kolunko, Michael Yankovitch, Mary Maulick and Paul Siskowits. Maulick and his wife were also badly burned and will die. Mrs. Maulick threw her baby out of the window to save it from the flames, but in falling it was fatally injured. Peter Munsil was terribly burned about the upper portions of his body and his injuries will prove fatal. Half a dozen others whose names are not known were badly burned or injured by jumping out of the windows. The house was an old one, constructed entirely of wood, and burned so rapidly that in less than half an hour it was totally consumed. A number of people from Silverbrook seeing the flames hastened to the scene. Among the ashes and smouldering embers lay the charred skeletons. Lying near by in an unconscious condition were Paul Liskowits, his face and body burned almost to a crisp, and Maulick's baby, its whole body bruised and bleeding. Those who had escaped from the flames were rushing about wildly in pain, seeking relief from their intense sufferings. They were removed to Silverbrook, where their injuries were attended to, and their sufferings alleviated as much as possible.

A DREAD DISCOVERY.

A Lover Finds His Betrothed Cold in Death—A Rival Arrested for the Crime.

A last (Wednesday) night's Lacrosse, Wis., despatch says: Anna Daniels was to have been married this week to a young man who lives a few miles south of this city. When her lover came to see her last Thursday morning he found the door of her room locked. He went into the street and saw that a light was burning dimly in the girl's apartment. The young man then re-entered the house and forced open the door. Lying upon the floor near the threshold was his sweetheart. Her long hair was upon her shoulders and breast, and her arms were outstretched. She was only partially dressed. Beside the body were four tallow candles. A tiny flame burned in the centre of each, and the space between the carpet and the fire was scarcely the thickness of a lozenger. Kerosene oil had been sprinkled over the carpet and upon the clothes of the dead girl. In half an hour the candle flames would have eaten to the oil and burned the body. The policemen could find no marks of violence on the body of the girl, nor were there signs of suffering in her face. Albert Kennett, a beardless youth, had been seen in her company for ten days or more. They were out riding together on Sunday, January 29th. On Monday Kennett told the colored janitress she need not clean Anna's room as Anna was going away to remain several weeks. Kennett was seen going to the girl's rooms many times after that, but the last time Anna was seen was Sunday afternoon, when she went out riding. Last Wednesday night Kennett left on the 6 o'clock train for Cincinnati. At the *post mortem* examination it was discovered that the girl had been killed by chloroform and that Kennett had made frequent purchases of this drug at the drug store on the plea that the drug was for his father. One theory advanced is that the boy, becoming jealous of his rival, deliberately killed the girl as she lay asleep in bed and then sought to remove all evidence of his crime by means of fire. The alleged murderer was captured and brought to this city yesterday.

Latest Scottish News.

Mr. Samson Fox, C. E., founder of the Leeds Forge Company in England, has given a donation of £30,000 to the Royal College of Music.

A marriage has been arranged between a daughter of Mr. Duncan Darroch, of Torriden, and the Hon. Gilbert Coleridge, youngest son of Lord Coleridge.

It is announced that Sir George Balfour, M. P. for Kincardineshire, will retire at next election, but for the present no other candidate has been chosen in his place.

The late Mr. Herdman, R. S. A., who was in his 59th year, is survived by a widow and four sons. One of his sons, Duddingston, has recently taken a good position as an artist.

Towards the £25,000 needed for the contemplated restoration of Dunblane Cathedral £13,500 has already been guaranteed, of which amount one anonymous member of the congregation has promised £10,000.

The workingmen's memorial to the late Mr. Mackonochie, of London, is to be erected on the spot in Argyllshire where he died, will be a cairn of stones, having a flat stone in front with a cross and an inscription.

Rev. A. Cumming, of Forfar, believes that Sabbath desecration and football matches have something to do with the decrease of the Sustentation Fund. Football as now practiced is, in his opinion, "a murderous and demoralizing game."

Mr. John Rankine, advocate, was on the 23rd ult. elected by the curators of Edinburgh University to the Chair of Scots Law, vacated by the resignation of Professor Macpherson. Mr. Rankine is a native of Ayrshire, being the son of the late Rev. Dr. Rankine, of Sorn, who was Moderator of the General Assembly for 1883.

It having been pointed out to the Town Council of Edinburgh that many of the historic monuments and tombstones in Greyfriars' Churchyard had been allowed to fall into a state of decay, the Council on Monday visited the churchyard to ascertain their exact condition. As a result of their examination they decided that unless some step is taken to preserve them the lettering will in a few years become illegible, and their sculptured beauties will be destroyed. Accordingly, it was resolved, in the first place, to advertise for persons interested in the monuments; and if there is no response, it is understood that the Council itself will take the matter in hand. It is also suggested that a tablet should be erected to mark the graves of the father and sister of Sir Walter Scott.

Bill Arp on the Rod.

There is a power of original sin and acquired cussedness in some boys and nothing but corporal punishment will bring it out. It is like measles; if it strikes in and stays there the boy is ruined. Better bring it to the surface by a little gentle irritation of the cuticle, and thereby save the boy's life. As a general rule, parents are perfectly willing for other people's children to be whipped. You never hear a schoolboy say that the teacher did wrong in whipping some other boy. Teachers and preachers are the preservers of the public morals. It takes both to keep the world out of jail, and I am on their side always and everywhere.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The best judges of live beef cattle do not always know the quality of meat by either appearance or touch. Not one of the carcass awards at the recent Chicago fat stock show went to an animal that took a prize when alive.

It is not generally known that the reason hair curls when wound on a hot iron is that the moisture on the side next the iron being evaporated by the heat, the cells in that part approach each other more closely, and this shrinking of one side causes the bend or curve.

Congressman Nelson Dingley, of Maine, has been telling the Washington Y.M.C.A. "how we get up a newspaper." But it will strike some young editors that a lecture on the art of keeping a newspaper from "going up" would do more good.

He was talking to a Kentucky audience on the subject of the tariff. Said he, "Take whiskey, for instance," when every man in the audience arose with the remark, "Thank you; don't care if I do." and the lecturer had to stand treat or die.

THE NEW YORK CALAMITY.

Graphic Account of the Elevated Railway Tragedy of Yesterday.

A correspondent telegraphs the following particulars of the terrible accident on Broadway, New York, yesterday, through an elevated railway hoisting engine and derrick falling upon a street car: The cross girders spread apart, wrenching away the bolt that held them to the longitudinal girders. There was a fearful crash, and all the heavy derrick house and five-ton girders, engine, boiler and tools lay heaped on top of the Reid avenue car, and smoke and steam and splinters of wood filled the air. There were a hundred willing hands at once to assist the suffering humanity that groaned and bled under the ruins. Ten feet from where he stood when the catastrophe occurred the driver of the ill-fated car lay a ghastly heap of torn flesh and broken bones. One gloved hand still held the leather rein coiled tightly around it. His brains were on the snow and his body had been laid open as by a blow from a huge axe. Men pinned in the wreck of the car called for help, and everywhere among the *debris* of the derrick-house could be seen the men who had fallen with the house struggling to free themselves or lying unconscious in their own blood. Jacob Bender's head and shoulders projected from under one of the iron girders, and when with jackscrews and impromptu levers the iron was lifted, he was found to have few ribs unbroken. His arm was crushed and the flesh was torn from his thigh and the bones fractured. People gathered by thousands. They thronged the roofs of the houses, and the windows were crowded with eager faces as each listless bleeding body was drawn from under some uplifted iron. The clatter of the police waggon gongs and the shouts of command from the policemen added to the excitement. When the light pieces of timber that covered the street car team were removed the horses were found crouching in their tracks. They were both dead. One had been killed by a blow on the forehead as from a butcher's hammer. Near Fink's meat market a pony crouched down beside a heavy girder that had pinned his leg to the pavement. He was dead and spattered with the blood of John Duane, who had fallen near him. Three men were taken from the car and twelve were picked up among the broken timbers. The majority of them were not seriously injured, and probably none will die. Following is a correct list of

THE KILLED AND INJURED:

Killed—Chas. Kershner, Michael McCauley, workmen on the Elevated road; Patrick Clark, citizen; Thos. Thompson, cardriver.

Injured—Marcus Mendes, compound fracture of the leg; Jacob Binder, broken thigh and ribs; John Petterson, Miss Vosburg, Miss Mollie Young, Thos. J. Cassidy, Edward Peber, Wm. Nichols, John Freel, John Duane, George Davidson, John Meehan, slightly injured.

With the exception of the driver Thompson, the persons killed were all connected with the work on the Elevated Railroad. The passengers' escape from death is little short of miraculous.

CANON DUMOULIN SHOCKED.

Toronto's Immorality and Crime Strongly Denounced.

In his sermon in St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, yesterday morning Canon Dumoulin, speaking of the approach of Lent and the time for repentance, said in effect: Read the records in the daily papers—how they startle one, even in our own fair city. The court lists contains every species of crime, even the most degraded—crimes that brought their curse on Sodom and Gomorrah—and yet our city is far-famed for its purity. By the Labor Commission, now in session in a neighboring city, facts were revealed that should shame the perpetrators into oblivion, and the law should pronounce no mild penalty. This state of things, and in a Christian progressing country, would degrade a heathen civilization.

Selling a Husband.

An extraordinary case of bargaining between two women, by which one relinquished in favor of the other, upon a monetary consideration, all claim upon her lawful husband, has taken place at Sheffield. The husband in question, being out of work, a few months ago went out to Australia, and on his way out made the acquaintance of a young woman, who appeared to have formed a strong attachment for him. Finding that he was already in the bonds of matrimony, she suggested, it is said, that possibly the "wife left at home would sell him to her," and he, jokingly, advised her to "write and ask." However, she did write, and the wife, possibly thinking that the value of a husband 10,000 miles away was not incalculable, and being of a frugal mind, not only wrote that she was willing to sell, but named her price, £100. This figure was too high for the fair colonist—for her purse at least, if not for her affections, and she replied by a bid of £20, which was at length accepted. The money was sent, and with it a document drawn up in legal form, setting forth that for the sum named the wife relinquished all future claim to her husband. This was signed by the wife and sent back to Australia. The latest report is that the man and the woman have since been married.—*Liverpool Post.*

Thomas A' Becket's Skull.

In Canterbury Cathedral 710 years ago Thomas A' Becket was assassinated. He, like Wolsey and others in later days, had experienced the fickleness of princes' favors. He was a wonderfully gifted man, and there is no more interesting chapter of English history than that which describes his life to triumph and defeat, of victory and death. He was canonized as St. Thomas of Canterbury, and his shrine was a famous resort before Chaucer described it in "Canterbury Tales." It has been said that his remains and shrine were burned by Henry VIII., but recent reports are as follows;

"Thomas A' Becket's bones have at last been found in a rough-hewn stone coffin under Canterbury Cathedral, where heretofore their existence was only legendary. The skull is well perserved, and is said to be magnificent in size and proportions; in fact, one of the finest ever seen. Its crown bears unmistakable marks of a sword cut, which the chroniclers relate took off the top of his scalp."

He Stole the Stove and the Dinner.

A Kansas City special says: One of the most unique cases of robbery on record was unearthed yesterday afternoon, when Wm. Jackson was arrested for trying to sell a stove on a street corner in the busiest part of the town. When the police opened the stove, which was hardly cold, they found in the inside a roast of beef, potatoes and a few other articles such as a small family would have for dinner. It is thought he went into some kitchen, removed the fire in the sto [illegible]

A Labor Commissioner Robbed.

Mr. John Armstrong, a member of the Labor Commission, got up in Montreal yesterday a poorer man by $400 than when he went to bed at his hotel Wednesday evening. Although he does not say much about his loss, it is learned that the unfortunate commissioner supposed he had bolted his door on retiring, but his pocketbook had left during the night. The police are on the track of the robber.

The Pleasure of Imagination.

Hard coal is worth $40 a ton in Los Angeles, Cal., and if it were not for the warm and glowing imagination of the men who are laying off suburban lots on the out skirts of the city and supplying the East with facts pertaining to the climate of Southern California many a poor family in that place would suffer from cold.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A Random Shot.

Magistrate—"If I discharge you this time, Uncle Rastus, what will you do?" Uncle Rastus—"Well, yo' Honah, ef yo discha'ges me, I spect I'll go off."

A case of transfusion is reported from the neighborhood of Alresford, Hampshire England. The wife of a laborer had for a considerable time past been suffering from a disease which had reduced her almost to a skeleton, medicine being of no avail. Her medical attendant, Mr. Marcus Eustace, on being summoned one midnight, found her in a sinking state. As a last resource he extracted four ounces of blood from his own body and injected it into that of his patient. The operation was successful, and the woman is now in a fair way of recovery.

The ambition to have a swell funeral and the boss monument of the country actuated Mrs. Ramsdell, of Rochester, N.Y., to make a will devoting her entire estate of $180,000 to these uses. She did manage to save out a carpet and a stove for a daughter and $500 for a grandson.

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO,—The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Cruess asked whether it is the intention of the Government to place in the estimates of the present session a sum of money to purchase grass seed for distribution, or otherwise, for the purpose of seeding the burned lands in the northern townships.

Hon. A. M. Ross said representations had been made to the Government last summer that immediate relief would be necessary to prevent great suffering. An officer of the Crown Lands Department had been sent to examine into the facts and report. The report showed that there would not be any immediate suffering inquiring Government relief. It had been represented that great benefit would arise to the people if the Government would furnish seed for seeding down the burned lands, on the assumption that it might prevent the spread of fires. But those experienced in such matters were not of that opinion. Therefore no action in the direction suggested was taken. The Government was informed that application of a similar character was made to some of the Councils of the district, but the response was not favorable.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) moved that a select committee be appointed to consider and report as to the efficiency of existing legislation for the formation and carrying on of the operations of companies for the manufacture of cheese and butter. And also to consider and report upon the best means to be adopted to secure the delivery by the patrons of such companies of pure and unadulterated milk. Said committee to be composed as follows; Messrs. Awrey, Ballantyne, Drury, Bishop, Clancy, Dryden, Fell, Graham, Hammell, Miller, Blezard, Waters, McKay, Lees and the mover. He said he had intended to introduce a Bill for the further protection of cheese and butter factories, but he had received letters proposing so many amendments to the Bill that he had decided to place the matter in the form of a motion. In 1887 there were in Ontario 800 cheese factories with 48,000 patrons, and 270,000 cows, yielding 650,000,000 pounds of milk, which was made into 66,500,000 pounds of cheese, bringing in the market $7,000,000. Great Britain imported in 1883 8,000,000 pounds of butter from Canada, but from other countries she imported 253,000,000 pounds of butter. Canada, however, supplied Great Britain with 60,000,000 pounds of cheese as against 143,000,000 pounds of cheese sent from all other countries. He attributed these results to the high quality of Canadian cheese, as compared with the cheese of other countries, and to the fact that Canadian butter had not reached the same high standard. He regretted to learn that the practice of adulterating milk was increasing all over the country. But owing to difficulties connected with incorporation, these factory associations had great difficulty in prosecuting those who adulterated milk.

Hon. A. M. Ross said that the House would agree with Mr. Wood as to the importance of this subject. The Government would cheerfully accede to the motion.

Mr. Ballantyne said he had been connected with this industry since its introduction, both in manufacturing and dealing, and might be supposed to know something about cheese manufacturing. Milk, as was well known, was the most sensitive article known, and it was necessary that all possible should be done to secure a supply of pure, unadulterated milk. It was true, as was said, that the product had improved, but simultaneously with this improvement had arisen worse than carelessness on the part of those supplying the milk. To meet this and secure good milk, the association with which he was connected, the Western Dairyman's Association, had adopted a special system. Dividing their territory into districts, they had appointed inspectors, the best men whose services were available, to visit the factories, and not only give instruction to the cheese-maker, but also to make suggestions as to the buildings and implements and to inspect the milk brought in, using the best instruments procurable to test it in every way. Mr. Robinson, Professor of Agriculture, was a sort of court of appeal in these matters. The Western Dairymen's Association was the first, so far as he knew, to adopt this system. The result had been eminently satisfactory, securing for the factories a better class of milk than ever before. He agreed heartily with what had been said as to dairying being the most important branch of farming in the present day, and Ontario was specially adapted for it. Nothing would do more to improve the position of the farmer than to promote this great industry. He cordially supported the resolution. (Loud cheers.)

The motion was carried.

Mr. Waters, moving the Bill to amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act, explained that the measure was intended to make applicable to railway lands and the roadbed of railways the provisions of the Ditches and Watercourses Act. At present there was machinery for putting public drains through these lands, but not those drains constructed under the Ditches and Watercourses Act. The interests of the farmers were most important, and there was nothing more necessary to the farm than good under drainage and surface drainage. But, with railways running through every part of the Province, the lands could not be properly drained unless the means were given of making drains through their lands and under their tracks. The measure he proposed, he contended, was on the whole just, though he desired a full discussion and the amendment of such features as might be found undesirable. If Ontario was to maintain her proud position as an exporting Province, anything which would interfere with the proper drainage of the land should be avoided. It might be said that the Province had not the necessary authority over these roads. But let the Legislature assume that it had that power and act upon it. Certainly it had the power to tax them. And if the measure were disallowed it was one that would be worth contending for. Let them appeal against the veto if it were vetoed. The farmers of this Province would not be content to remain much longer in the position of being prevented by these railways from draining contiguous lands.

Hon. Mr. Hardy said this was an important matter and one to which the hon. member had given much attention. There were difficulties in the way of carrying out the measure. It might be that railway companies and railway engineers had taken an exaggerated view of these difficulties. However, they not only pointed out that there would be great expense, but contended that there was danger of causing such injuries to the roads as would lead to serious disasters. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, who was Chairman of the Railway Committee, was influenced in his views by these representations. But the mover of the Bill had given great attention to the subject and pointed out how these questions were met in various States of the Union. He (Mr. Hardy) thought it would be well to have the Bill go to the Municipal Committee, where railway engineers and others interested might be heard and any suggestions made for amendments in the Bill.

The Bill was read the second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

Mr. Ballantyne, rising to a question of privilege, called attention to the report made by a morning paper of his remarks on the motion of the member for Hastings (Mr. Wood) regarding the cheese and butter industry. He (Mr. Ballantyne) was represented as saying that at the factory in a German settlement 70 per cent. of the milk sent in was found to be adulterated. He did not mention nor did he refer to a German settlement. In the district he referred to he doubted that there was a single German contributing milk to the factory. He had the management of two factories in a German district and he believed there was no place in the world where purer milk was supplied.

Mr. Creighton and Mr. French then introduced Mr. Whitney, the newly-elected member for Dundas, who took his seat amidst the cheers of his friends.

The following private Bills were presented and read the first time.

Respecting the incorporation of the village of East Toronto—Mr. Smith.

To enable the Orphans' Home in Ottawa to borrow money—Mr. Bronson.

To consolidate the debenture debt and extend the limits of the village of London West—Mr. Tooley.

Mr. Ingram presented a Bill to amend the Act respecting the payment of witnesses for the Crown, which was read the first time.

Mr. Gibson (Huron) presented a Bill respecting the payment of grist millers for grinding, which was read the first time.

The House adjourned at 3.50 o'clock.

Mr. Clarke, the new member for East Northumberland, was introduced by Hon. Mr. Hardy and Mr. Awrey, and took his seat amidst the applause of his friends.

Mr. Phelps presented a Bill to amend the Act respecting game and fur-bearing animals.

Mr. Waters presented a Bill to amend the Assessment Act, which was read the first time.

Mr. Meredith moved for a return showing the amounts paid to each judge or other officer whose fees have been commuted in lieu of his fees, since they were commuted; and showing, also, the fees received by the Province which, but for such commutation, would have been received by such judge or other officer, such return to show the respective amounts in each year separately. He explained that he desired to have the House placed in possession of information which would enable members to judge whether this commutation system was working well or not.

Hon. Mr. Mowat said the information asked for was already being prepared and would have already been down but for unexpected delay.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Waters, in moving the second reading of his Bill to amend the Municipal Act, explained that it was intended to provide for clearing obstructions from rivers where those rivers formed boundaries between municipalities. The Bill provided that where the municipalities were in the same county it should be the duty of the county to clear the river. Where the municipalities were in different counties, or between a county and a separate town or city, the river shall be cleared at the joint expense, the apportionment of costs to be settled by arbitration in case of dispute. Another feature of the Bill was one which, he held, would save a great deal of expense to municipalities. At present any case of damages claimed from a municipality was to be tried in the courts. But a jury generally gave a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the idea that he was fighting against a corporation. And these verdicts, however small, carried costs which were usually very heavy. Under the Bill these cases would have to be settled by arbitration, thus saving costs to a very large extent.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

Hon. Mr. Mowat, moving the adjournment of the House, stated that the Treasurer would make his financial statement to-morrow.

The House adjourned at 3.40 o'clock.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following Bills were introduced and read the first time;

Mr. O'Connor—To amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—To confirm the mortgages and deeds made by the churchwardens of Christ Church, Hamilton.

THE BUDGET.

Hon. A. M. Ross, in rising to move the House into Committee of Supply, said he would give a brief explanation of the financial condition of the Province, following the method of procedure adopted in past years. The receipts of last year had been as follows;

RECEIPTS 1887.

Subsidy	$1,116,872 80	
Specific grant	80,000 00	
		$1,196,872 80
Interest on capital held and debts due by the Dominion to Ontario.	$ 279,111 10	
Interest on investments	45,745 72	
		$ 324,856 82
Crown Lands Department		$1,113,142 77
Algoma taxes		15,247 60
Law stamps		68,439 88
Licenses		202,455 56
Education Department	$ 22,072 59	
Education Department, School of Science	2,735 00	
		24,807 59
Public Institutions revenue		84,004 34
Casual revenue		37,262 86
Insurance companies' assessments	$2,966 51	
Removal of patients assessments	4,360 58	
		7,327 09
Drainage works assessments		23,794 37
Municipal loan fund		25,000 00
		$3,123,211 68
Drainage debentures		33,270 34
Tile drainage debentures		4,980 42
Mimico lots—re mortgage		200 00
Annuities		242,626 92
New Parliament buildings fund—sale of land		122,211 57
Sale of bonds		320,423 60
		$3,846,924 53

In reference to the above items he said the excess realized from the timber sales held during the fall of last year was considerable. They had received from this source $399,958, which, deducted from the total amount of Crown Land receipts, left $713,184 as the ordinary receipts of the department. He thought the Commissioner of Crown Lands was to be congratulated on this result. In regard to the Municipal Loan Fund he said the Government had finally arranged with the city of Cobourg for the settlement of its unpaid balance by a payment of $25,000, subject to the approval of the Legislature. The money had been paid and was to the credit of the Province in the bank. The Government had also agreed to accept new debentures for $4,820, payable in five years at 5 per cent. from St. Catharines in payment of its obligations to the fund. He hoped to have these debentures in a few days. The total ordinary receipts of the Province had been $3,123,211, against estimated receipts of $2,788,125, or an increase of $335,086. This was accounted for by the receipts of sale lands. Deducting these receipts they still had received $64,872 more than estimated. The total expenditure in connection with Parliament buildings was $164,678.29, and the receipts from the asylum lands and mortgages $122,211.51. They had also sold $300,000 worth of Dominion bonds at the rate of 106¾, realizing $320,423. Had the Government been able to foresee the successful sale of the timber limits, they need not have disposed of these bonds. The highest price realized before for timber limits per square mile had been $532 in 1881. At the last sale $2,859 per square mile had been realized. The total receipts from all sources were then $3,846,924.

The expenditure during the year 1887 had been as follows:

Civil government	$ 189,289 57	
Legislation	123,002 46	
Administering justice	324,495 09	
Education	570,760 42	
Public institution maintenance	650,744 62	
Immigration	11,795 94	
Agriculture	130,567 14	
Hospitals	106,230 62	
Repairs, etc.	63,250 15	
Public buildings	234,782 69	
Public works	40,990 23	
Colonization roads	122,974 78	
Crown lands	94,538 80	
Refunds	24,729 21	
Statute consolidation	27,759 27	
Miscellaneous	148,802 97	
		$2,864,713 96
Drainage debentures (municipal)		16,366 39
Tile "		13,800 00
Railway aid certificates		247,982 14
Annuity "		45,950 00
Municipal loan fund		177 12
New Parliament buildings		164,678 29
Land improvement fund (special)		704 53
Common School lands		100,000 00
		$3,454,372 43

In civil government the principal items on which the expenditure was less than the amount voted were criminal justice, $20,880; constitutional questions, $10,643; Thunder Bay, $6,461; immigration, $5,104; agriculture, $9,319; statute consolidation, $5,891. The expenditure on immigration had decreased from $47,764 in 1883 to $11,795 in 1887. A still further reduction was proposed for this year. The total expenditure under the Supply Bill was $2,864,713.96. The total provided for under the Supply Bill was $3,085,771.96. The Government had expended $221,058 less during the year than the amount placed at their disposal. The ordinary receipts were $3,132,211.68. The expenditure under the Supply Bill was $2,864,713.96. The ordinary receipts were in excess of the ordinary expenditure by $258,497.

Mr. Meredith—That includes $400,000 of timber limit sales. Is that ordinary?

Hon. Mr. Ross replied that the receipts from timber limit sales had always been classed as ordinary. The hon. gentleman was not able to report any definite progress in connection with the unsettled accounts between the Dominion and the Provinces. The absence of the Finance Minister in England and afterwards at Washington in connection with the Fisheries Commission, had no doubt prevented these officers taking up the question. Some of the minor difficulties had, however, been removed. In touching upon the proposed operations for 1888 he said the estimates submitted gave the amounts asked. For civil government they asked $195,195, as against $191,765 estimated in 1887. The estimate for education was $580,062, against $575,158 in 1887. The increase was accounted for by $3,000 for new and poor schools and $1,500 for High schools. Public institutions maintenance estimate was $703,624, against $661,106, an increase of $42,500, consequent upon the completion and occupation of the Hamilton and Orillia asylums for the insane and idiotic. For emigration they asked $7,700 only, against $16,900 in 1887, a reduction in accordance with public sentiment. The proposal was to confine expenditure to the English agencies. Under the head of miscellaneous they asked for $25,000 for the Canada Temperance Act enforcement, as against $24,596 expended in 1887. They sometimes heard their temperance friends complain the Government was not doing its duty in this matter, but the expenditure should satisfy them. The burden was more onerous on the Government than on the municipalities. In 1887 the municipalities received in fines $94,908, from which they contributed their two-thirds, equal to $44,563, leaving them a profit of $50,245. The Government paid $24,596, a clear loss to them. The municipalities had lost revenue by the Scott Act to the extent of $135,000, from which, deducting the $50,000 profit in fines, left a net loss to them of $84,755. The Government had lost in revenue $124,000 and $24,596 in cash, making a total loss to them of $148,596 against the municipal loss of $84,755. He thought that the Government had therefore done its duty. The Dominion Government ought to amend its order-in-Council so that the fines could go into a common fund, and the responsibilities be divided by the municipalities and the Province. The Government did not ask any vote for insurance, and would become their own insurers. Altogether the Government asked a total estimate on ordinary expenditure of $2,988,724.50. The estimated receipts for 1888 were $3,403,233.90. This would leave a surplus of $414,518. There were, however, certain additional statutory expenditures, viz., $247,982 for railway certificates falling due and $52,000 for annuities; which would leave $114,336 of surplus over and above all. No credit had been taken in this calculation for proceeds of annuities. There remained only the Parliament buildings expenditure to provide for. To meet this they had a mortgage of $27,848 and cash in bank $573,246, from which, deducting proceeds of Dominion bonds, $320,423, which they could leave untouched, there remained $395,007. The additional sums required in the supplementary estimates, he thought, would be met by unexpended balances on public buildings.

Mr. H. E. Clarke, who, on rising, was received with Opposition cheers, after a few general remarks, said the Government had evidently made a false step when they sold $300,000 of Dominion bonds at 6 per cent. and banked the proceeds at 4 per cent. He proceeded to say that the expenditure of the Province had increased at a frightful rate. In civil government it had increased between 1871-1881 by $63,390, or 56 per cent., and in 1886 by 64 per cent. According to the estimates brought down for this year, the increase would be 70 per cent., or $83,782. He deprecated the dissipation of our territorial property in timber, while giving credit to the Government for resisting the pressure brought to bear upon them not to advance ground rents and timber dues. He thought the Treasurer should give the House some information in regard to the extent and value of our timber inheritance. In the United States information was freely given in such matters, and calculations were regularly made as to the probable duration of the timber supply. He believed that an effort was being made in the States to become possessed of our timber supply, because it was felt that the American supply would soon be exhausted. He saw a report which went to Washington last year, and it showed that Wisconsin could supply the United States with timber for only one year, while Michigan timber would only last five years under the same demand. He knew that an effort was being quietly made in the States to get possession of our timber supply in order to preserve their own. The hon. gentleman said he would not characterize the statement of the assets and liabilities which had been submitted to them, because it showed neither carefulness, accuracy nor reliability. There were assets in the statement that were swollen by items that never had existence outside the annual statement. Then there were unmistakable liabilities with which the hon. gentleman was perfectly familiar which were left out altogether. About $250,000 of railway certificates were to be paid last year, but the Government did not want to pay them out of the current revenue. They then got up the annuity scheme and pledged the Province to pay $13,000 a year for forty years. That was not found in the statement of liabilities. Why? Because not presently payable. A man might as well make a note payable in three months, and say he had no liabilities because the note was not payable to-day or to-morrow. Forty times $13,000 made $520,000. The Government give $520,000 for $250,000. That looked like a sacrifice, but if the Government could invest the money and keep it invested at 5 or even 4 per cent., the Province would clear itself.

It being 6 o'clock Mr. Speaker left the chair.

After recess,

Mr. Clarke said that to the present time the amount of debt incurred under the name of annuities was $2,008,000. He did not condemn the financial transaction because he had voted for it, but he did condemn the practice of hiding the provincial debt under false colors. The railway certificates ought to have been capitalized from the beginning and put down as a debt. Mr. Clarke concluded with an appeal for the putting of a correct statement of affairs before the people.

Mr. Smith followed. He said the hon. gentleman who had just spoken (Mr. Clarke), in his speech treated the people of the Province as if they were his customers, to whom he was selling trunks, and trying to skin in the transaction. He spoke in detail of the expenditure of the Government, and said the increases were necessary. He defended the sale of timber limits, and asked if they had been retained in the past as advocated by hon. gentlemen opposite where would have come the money which had built their railways and developed Toronto? If the timber had been left standing it would perhaps have been destroyed by fire. In answering the charge of improper book-keeping in regard to the annuities and railway subsidies, he said the system adopted was the same as at Ottawa. The Dominion Government did not charge themselves with the whole amount of $25,000,000 to be paid the Pacific Railway as a present liability. If the Ontario Government were to charge subsidies to railways for a term of years, as a present liability, it would be only fair they should claim all the timber limits as an asset.

Mr. Craig thought the railway annuities should be deducted from the surplus. In 1884 these were estimated to amount to $2,862,000. Then the railway scrip amounted to over six millions. Where would be the surplus if these amounts were deducted? Of course, these payments were spread over a number of years, but still they were liabilities and should be shown.

Mr. Phelps made a general defence of the policy of the Government, and said the Opposition made no charges against them, but dealt merely in insinuations.

The motion then passed and the House went into Committee of Supply, passed the first item in the estimates and reported.

The House adjourned at 9.15 p.m.

Origin of Leap Year.

A correspondent writing to the New York *World* of the custom observed every fourth year of permitting the fairer sex to assume the rights and prerogatives appertaining to their brothers during the remaining three, says "that a law enacted by the Parliament of Scotland in 1288 is doubtless the first statutory recognition of its existence." The law is thus quoted: "It is statut and ordaint that during the reine of Her Maist Blessit Magestie, ilk fourth year, known as leap year, ilk maiden ladye of baith high and low estait shall hae liberty to bespeak ye man she likes; albeit, gif he refuses to tak hir to be his wyfe, he shall be mulcted in ye summe of ane dundis or less, and his estait moit be, except and awisgif he can mak it appear that he is betrothit to ane ither woman, that he then shall be free."

Losing Confidence.

Wife (to husband who had heard a sermon)—"Well, dear, what was the text?" Husband—"'The Word is the truth,' or something like that." Wife—"Was it a good sermon?" Husband—"The first half hour was good enough, but clear through the latter half he kept saying: 'One word more,' 'another word,' 'one word in conclusion,' 'only a word more,' and so one, until I didn't know which word was the truth, and got so mixed up that I lost confidence in the whole business."—*Washington (D. C.) Critic.*

Took a Pleasure in His Work.

One of the noblest men I ever met was a dyke-builder in England. When I knew him he was getting half-a-crown a day and his dinner. He said, "If a man only worked for pay, and that alone, the world would soon be poor; but," said he, "I build these dykes so that when people look at them they say, 'Bill Doughdale did that work.'"—*Ald. Frankland, of Toronto.*

A Natural Question.

It was between the acts, and he had just come in from the outside. "I've been out to get some fresh air," he said. "Indeed," she queried, "why didn't you bring some in to use for breath?" He sat down crushed and chewed his cloves in stern silence.

BRIDGING THE CHANNEL.

A Plan to Connect England and France by a Great Iron Pathway.

As a proof of the interest which Frenchmen take in the success of the channel tunnel scheme, every fresh rebuff which it encounters is the signal for the renewal of a chorus of groans and vituperation on this side of the water. The tunnel project, however, is doomed, and, meanwhile, another plan for the comfort of the traveller and the development of trade between the two countries is being studied. It is the reverse side of the medal. If trains are not to speed between England and France via the bowels of the earth, why should they not steam along in mid-air, independent of wind and wave? I need not remind you that this is scarcely a model idea, but it is returning to the front and a company is to try to carry it through if the fates be propitious. The bridge is intended to start from Ambleteuse, on the French coast, running almost due north to Folkestone, a distance of about twenty-two miles. Rising about thirty-five feet from the sea level, and supported on piers each fifty-five yards by thirty yards in breadth, planted at intervals of 600 yards from each other, it would be constructed of solid iron, would be thirty-five yards in width, and would have four railway lines, with paths for vehicles and pedestrians. Ships provided with the highest masts would be able to sail with ease under the bridge, and the risk of vessels coming into collision with the piers would be averted by electric lights, fog-horns, bells, and a host of other apparatus. Admiral Cloue, formerly Minister of Marine, is enthusiastic over the idea, and in a conversation which he has just had with a representative of a Parisian contemporary he has expressed the opinion that the scheme is thoroughly practicable. He meets the objection from the military point of view the bridge might be a source of peril to England by proposing that at each end of the gigantic viaduct a swivel bridge should be provided, which on the first symptom of alarm could be swung open on either side, thus immediately putting a stop to all communication. When all the panic was over the swivel bridge could be swung back into its old position in a trice.—*London Telegraph.*

What Shall They Call Themselves?

Probably the worst name for a country known to history is the United States of America. It is ambiguous, may mean either a nation or a confederacy, and has two senses in the constitution. It is not so trivial as New Found Land, but it is longer and does not admit of shortening as does the name of our neighbor island to Newfoundland. New South Wales is almost as bad, and all three are awkward beyond redemption. The test of the name of a country is in whether it admits of a derivative gentile noun and adjective. Europe gives us European; Britain, British; Cyprus, Cyprote; and Siam, Siamese. These are good as names. But no man can bring himself to say that he is a New South Welshman, or that he is a United States of American. And so, after the fashion in which the neighbors of Praise-God Barebone's brother with the wonderful name, "If Christ Had Not Died Thou Hadst Been Damned," said it for short, we are in the habit of calling ourselves simply by the tail end of our proper designation, Americans, forgetful that every human being from Yukon to Patagonia has equal rights with us to the name. Some of our States allow no derivative. A man from Virginia is a Virginian, from South Carolina a South Carolinian; but how does a man from Massachusetts pronounce his name? Only Yankee, which is no less absurd than for Euroughty to spell Darby. What is a man from Connecticut? Still a Yankee. What is a man from New Hampshire? Still a Yankee, although Senator Cass tried to better the term when he called John P. Hale a New Hampshire goose, and Hale retorted by calling Cass a Michigander. Men from Maine can still be only Yankees, or Down Easters, for they resent, we believe, being called Maniacs. The latter names adopted by our States are generally musical and usable, although Ohican is a disagreeable derivative of Ohio. The gentile word ought to be Ohiote, like Cypriote, but perhaps the people of that great State do not care to rhyme with coyote. Wisconsin refuses as strenuously as Michigan to accept a dirivative, as the only one possible would be Wisconsinner. Of the present Territories Idaho has a very sweet name, but what could its citizens call themselves? We suppose the people of Utah might be Utes, but if the Territory were to take the proposed State name it would be hard to call them Deseretters. What we chiefly seek in a name is that it be easy to pronounce and be flexible. Its meaning is of little consequence. An aboriginal name, well built up of vowels and consonants that has meaning to nobody but J. Hammond Trumbull and Dr. Riggs, is the perfection of a name for an American State.—*New York Independent.*

New Way to Mend Broken Ribs.

A young woman physician who practices in Englewood tells of a queer case in surgery which she heard of a few weeks ago, or rather a case of most unusual surgical treatment for a common injury. A young man had suffered a fall from the cars, and on examination it was found that two of his ribs had been broken. The doctor who was called to the case—a man doctor, by the way—told the patient's mother to make a big bowl of mush and milk, and to coax the wounded man to eat as much of it as he could possibly hold. This was done, and then the doctor told the wondering mother to bring him one of her old corsets, the largest one she had. The good woman blushingly obeyed, and stood by with bulging eyes and watched the doctor put the corset on his patient and draw the strings comfortably tight. "Keep the boy filled with mush and milk all night, if possible," was the doctor's injunction, as he packed up his traps to go away, "and be sure that the corset strings don't get any looser than they are now. I'll come again in the morning." The next day the ingenious medical man declared that the broken ribs would soon be knitted well together again, and that they were growing as nice and straight as you please. "The mush and milk on the inside and the corset on the outside is what did the business," he said.—*Chicago Herald.*

A Psychological Puzzle.

There are very many things in nature which nobody's philosophy has dreamed of yet. We are very far from a solution of all the riddles that turn up now and then to puzzle us. What is the secret bond between twins which makes one suffer from the pain the other feels, however distant? That this is some degree is true there are numerous instances. Here is one from Tiffin, O.:

"Charles Foncannon, aged 25, got his arm in a planer at the churn factory, and it was ground to pulp to the elbow. At the exact time this happened, 2.45 p. m., his twin sister, living over a mile away, suddenly cried out in great agony, saying that there was a fearful pain in her arm. She suffered so in a few minutes that a physician was sent for, and soon after he arrived three other physicians arrived, bringing her brother, whose arm they proceeded to amputate at once. When his sister had first been taken with the pain she had cried out, 'Oh, Charley is hurt!'

"While the arm of her brother was being amputated the sister, who was kept in another part of the house and did not know what was going on, suffered terribly and screamed with agony. It was necessary to give her an injection of morphine in the arm to quiet her. Since then, whenever the brother is unusually restless or suffers much, the sister suffers in a similar degree."

$371.21 for a Guess.

The readers of our paper will be interested in knowing that the proprietors of "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies" will pay $371.21 in cash for the best answer to the question: "What is the hole for that is in the outside of the chimney of the old-fashioned log cabin, as represented in the trade-mark of 'Warner's Log Cabin Remedies?'" A pamphlet with a picture of such a log cabin can be procured at any drug store. The answers must be sent by mail to H. H. Warner & Co., proprietors of the celebrated "Warner's SAFE CURE," Rochester, N. Y., before April 10th, 1888. But *one answer* from each contestant will be considered. It must be *signed with the real name*, giving post-office address, and must state that the party *has purchased and used* at least one of the following remedies: Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, Warner's Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy, Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy, Warner's Log Cabin Extract, Warner's Log Cabin Liver Pills, Warner's Log Cabin Rose Cream (for catarrh, etc.), Warner's Log Cabin Scalpine (for the scalp and hair), Warner's Log Cabin Plasters. The answers will be referred to an impartial committee for decision, which will be announced April 10th, 1888. Letters of inquiry will not be answered.